# SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1853. NO. 72



## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.


### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
### ON RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fine order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at - - - - - 8 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at - - - - 1 P. M.

in time to connect with the day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth and Wilmington.

Returning, leave Weldon, after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington, at - - 3½ P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at - - - - 8½ P. M.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington,—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on, or East of, the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

### NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,**

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP,' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED.' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

### CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

### FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without n termission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair. Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf

### ROBERTS'S
### COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
### ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
*Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.*
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

### EXPRESS NOTICE.
### VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition.* PARISEN & KING.
June 9th, 1853. 60—

### FRESH ARRIVALS.
*PETERSBURG, June 23, 1853.*

WE are this day receiving direct from the Importer
60 Boxes Lemons, prime order
50 do. Oranges "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palm Nuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above for the fourth of July, had better send their orders early, as all description of fruit is advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKS & SON.

### WILSON & GRICE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES.
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

HAVE in Store, and offier for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping Paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

**LIQUORS.**

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Alleganv." Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholerale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11 High street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

### I BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

**Groceries.**

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

**Hardware and Cutlery.**

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

**Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.**

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

### LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

**Stock of Leather and Findings,**

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store
Peters burg, May 5, 1852. tf.

### Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L.L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

### SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
### PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
**EXPRESS.**
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O.'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D. TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

### House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

### N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
April 28, 1850. 51—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

### WILSON & GRICE,
### GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
**Portsmouth, Va.**

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sal and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

### BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

### NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

### Black Goods.

PLAIN Black Alapacas, various prices.
do do Muslin DeLains.
do do French Bombazine
Black Silk, Raw Silk, and Cotton Hose,
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 48—

### NORTH CAROLINA
### MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

### GREENSBOROUGH
### Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security. without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

### New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of
**"BIG BOOT."**

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

**Fancy Goods, &c.**

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

**Confectionary, &c.**

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

**Cigars.**

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe and Ilia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

**Groceries.**

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

### GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | do | do | do | 485 |
| 12 | do | do | do | 525 |
| 14 | do | do | do | 585 |
| 15 | do | do | do | 615 |
| 16 | do | do | do | 650 |
| 20 | do | do | do | 695 |
| 25 | do | do | do | 750 |
| 30 | do | do | do | 850 |
| 35 | do | do | do | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. }
May 16th, 1853. } 56—6w.

### WILLIAM H. JONES,
### Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

### PETER W. HINTON,
### Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 4—6mw.

### JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

### Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

### Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

**Fine Table Cutlery.**---One set Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by J. BROWN.
may 25, 1853. 47—

### GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.
### CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

### Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

### WHOLESALE TRADE,
### For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC**
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

### Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

### Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

### Coal Interest for Sale.

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his interest in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing one-half the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams by Dr. Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said Williams to myself. This Field covers the Horse-shoe Bend of Deep River, and is thought by good judges to be the most promising Field in Chatham. The interest offered for sale is one-fourth of the whole mineral interest on the entire Chalmers tract. M. M. McKAY.
Summerville, July 9, 1853. 980—3tw.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to his Establishment to come and settle the same, by cash or note. JOHN KANE.
N. B. A fine Billiard Table for sale.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1853. 67—8t

### Notice.

ON Friday, the 15th instant, the Commissioners will proceed to let out, to the lowest bidder, the work of building, or repairing, the Bridge across Neuse River, known as Battle's Bridge.
July 11th, 1853. 67—1t.

### THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRIZE!

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the hordes of northern barbarians in the fifth century, the luminaries of science that has shone with such effulgence upon the Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, and for ages the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have laid dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no enlivening spring to awaken and revivify is inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from that murky chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

*The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed*
**PYFER & CO.**

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

*The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.*

$55,498, in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S. Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.
For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

*"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

### Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

| Date. July. | Capital Prizes. | | No. of Ballots. | Price of Tickets. | Price of Packages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $10,412 | 78 Nos | 12 drawn | $2 50 | $10 00 |
| 2 | 40,000 | 75 Nos | 12 drawn | 1 | 4 00 |
| 5 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 14 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 6 | 33,000 | 75 Nos | 13 drawn | 10 | 35 00 |
| 7 | 20,000 | 78 Nos | 13 drawn | 5 | 18 00 |
| 8 | 17,716 | 78 Nos | 16 drawn | 5 | 15 00 |
| 9 | 30,360 | 75 Nos | 11 drawn | 10 | 40 00 |
| 11 | 26,000 | 78 Nos | 15 drawn | 8 | 25 00 |
| 12 | 20,000 | 

## THE BEWITCHED CLOCK.

BY THE OLD 'UN.

About half past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, a human leg, enveloped in a beautiful broadcloth, "might have been seen" entering Deacon Cephas Barberry's kitchen window. The leg was followed, finally, by the entire person of a live yankee, attired in his Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes. It was in short, Joe Mayweed, who thus burglariously, in the dead of night, won his way into the deacon's kitchen.

"Wonder how much the old deacon made by orderin' me not to darken his doors agin," soliloquised the young gentleman. "Promised him I wouldn't, but did'nt say nothin' about winders. Winders is jest as good as doors, if there aint no nails to tear yer trowsers on to. Wonder if Sall 'll come down!

O, come down Sall, O, come down,
O, come down Sall, O, come down!

the critter promised me. I'm afeard to move about here 'cause I might break my shins over somethin' nuther, and wake the old folks. Cold enough to freeze a Polish bear. I'll jest sing another verse of that good old song, to let her know I'm here:

There was an old woman lived all alone,
She had three darters, all young women grown!
Oh, here comes Sall, now."

The beauteous maid descended with a pleasant smile, a tallow candle, and a card of lucifer matches. After receiving a rapturous greeting she made up a rousing fire in the cooking stove, and the happy couple sat down to enjoy the sweet interchange of vows and hopes. But the course of true love ran no smoother in old Barberry's kitchen than it does elsewhere, and Joe, who was just making up his mind to treat himself to a kiss, was startled by the voice of the deacon, her father, shouting from his bed-chamber door:

"Sally! what are you getting up in the middle of the night for?"

"Tell him it's most morning," whispered Joe.

"Can't tell a fib!" said Sally.

"I'll make it a truth, then," said Joe; and running to the huge old fashioned clock that stood in one corner, he set it at five.

"Look at the clock and tell me what time it is," cried the old gentleman up stairs.

"It's five, by the clock," answered Sally; and corroborating her words, the old clock struck five.

The lovers sat down again and resumed their conversation. Suddenly the staircase began to creak.

"Good gracious! It's father."

"The deacon by thunder!" cried Joe. "Hide me Sal!"

"Where *can* I hide you?" cried the distracted girl.

"O, I know," said he, "I'll squeeze into the clock case." And without another word, he concealed himself in the case, and drew the door behind him.

The deacon was dressed, and sitting himself down by the cooking stove, pulled out his pipe, lighted it, and commenced smoking deliberately and calmly.

"Five o'clock, eh?" said he. "Well I shall have time to smoke three or four pipes, and then I'll go and feed the critters."

"Hadn't you better feed the critters fust, sir, and smoke afterwards?" suggested the dutiful Sally.

"No—smokin' clears my head, and wakes me up," answered the deacon, who seemed not a whit disposed to hurry his enjoyment.

"Burr-r-r-r—whiz!—ding! ding! ding!" went the clock.

"Tormented lighting!" cried the deacon, starting up, and dropping his pipe on the stove; "what'n creation's that?"

"It's only the clock striking five!" said Sally, tremuously.

"Whizz! ding! ding! ding! ding! ding!" went the clock furiously.

"Powers of marsy!" cried the deacon. "Strikin' five? it's struck a hundred already."

"Deacon Barberry!" cried the deacon's better-half, who had hastily robed herself, and now plunging down the staircase in the wildest state of alarm. "What's the matter with the clock."

"Goodness only knows," replied the old man. "It's been in the family these hundred years, and never did I know it to carry on so afore."

Whizz! bang! bang! bang! went the clock again.

"It'll bust itself!" cried the old lady, shedding a flood of tears, "and there won't be nothing left of it."

"It's bewitched" said the deacon, who retained a leaven of good old New England superstition in his nature. "Any how," he said after a pause, advancing resolutely towards the clock, "I'll see what's got into it."

"O, don't," cried his daughter, affectionately seizing one of his coat tails, while his faithful wife clung to the other. "Don't," cried both the women together.

"Let go my raiment!" shouted the old deacon. "I ain't afraid of the powers of darkness."

But the women would not let go, so the deacon slipped out of his coat, and while, from the sudden cessation of resistance, they fell heavily to the floor, he darted forward, and laid his hand upon the door of the clock case. But no human power could open it. Joe was holding it inside with a death grasp. The old deacon began to be dreadfully frightened. He gave one more tug. An unearthly yell as if a fiend in distress, burst from the inside, and then the clock pitched headforemost at the deacon, fell headlong on the floor, smashed its face, and wrecked its fair proportions. The current of air extinguished the lamp—the deacon, the old lady and Sally fled up stairs, and Joe Mayweed, extricating himself from the clock, effected his escape in the same way in which he had entered.

The next day all Appletown was alive with the story of how Deacon Barberry's clock had been bewitched, and though many believed his version, some, and especially Joe Mayweed, affected to discredit the whole affair, hinting that the deacon had been trying the experiment of tasting frozen cider, and that the vagaries of the clock case existed only in a distempered imagination.

However, the interdict being taken off, Joe was allowed to resume his courting, and won the consent of the old people to his union with Sally, by repairing the old clock, till it went as well as ever.

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It is truly amusing to witness the attempts of the Whig party to prove the unsoundness of General Pierce's Administration on the subject of slavery. Certain executive appointments are exultingly pointed to by these papers as proof positive and undeniable of the abolition proclivities of our Chief Magistrate. It is scarcely necessary, however, to read to the end of the article of that description to find a virtual contradiction of the charge thus paraded before the public. The same article almost invariably attacks the President for appointing such ultra pro slavery men to office Jefferson Davis, Judge Campbell (of Alabama.) P. Soule, Col. Gadsden, Edwin De Leon, and others too tedious to mention. After a perusal of the whole peice, one finds it almost impossible to decide whether the President in the opinion of the Whig writer, is appointing men too much opposed or too much for slavery. Every candid reader must admit that this is a fair statement of the recent articles that have appeared in the opposition journals of Virginia.

The Democratic press of this State should have no hesitation in expressing frankly and freely its [illegible] policy of the administration. Such, [illegible] is our own opinion and determination. We have already expressed our approbation of its general policy as shadowed forth in the President's Inaugural, and we know of no subsequent development from the White House that is, in any respect, inconsistent with the doctrines therein contained. Certainly there is nothing in the important appointments yet made by the Executive to excite the apprehension of any true friend to the South. All the members of the Cabinet are, and have been for years, identified with the national Democracy in opposition to Whigism, Abolitionism, and every other ism in opposition to national liberty. The appointment of General Dix to a lucrative post in the city of New York, is daily referred to by Whig editors as an evidence of the President's partiality to Free Soilers. Are they aware that the doctrines avowed by Gen. Dix in 1848—from which they feel justified in dubbing him an Abolitionist—are identical with those proclaimed by Mr. Webster in the same year, and held by the Whig party of the North at all times? Mr. Webster, in the canvass of 1848, contended that Messrs. Van Buren Dix & Co. had stolen the Whig thunder of Free Soil. He denounced them very emphatically for not co operating with the Whig party—the real Free Soil party, as he said—instead of starting distinct Free Soil organization. We know in the *last* Presidential canvass Gen. Dix placed himself upon the national platform of the Democratic party, and, very ably defended its principles against the Whig and Abolition opposition by which it was assailed. He is conceded to be a gentleman of high character and talents. Nevertheless, on account of his disorganizing course in 1848, we did not approve his appointment to the Collectorship, and dont wish to see him sent to France as Minister. Every right thinking Southern man would, however, decidedly prefer him for the mission in question to Jos. R. Ingersoll. Mr. Fillmore's Ambassador to England, was the guest at the late Abolition-Stowe festival in London—the voluntary tenderer of civilities and congratulations to the slanderers of the institutions and people of half the States which he was sent there to represent. No one that knows John A. Dix, believes for a moment that he could be made to occupy so humiliating a position as the representative of government at the English Court.

*Richmond Examiner.*

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For the Standard.

### THE TERMINUS OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Editor: The question is at present much mooted through the State as to what point on Beaufort Harbor should be the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road.

On this subject there are conflicting views—some being of the opinion that Shepard's Point, three miles from Beaufort, on the opposite side of New Port river, ought to be the terminus, whilst others think that Gallant's Point, adjoining Beaufort, on New Port river, should be the favored spot. The former point has long been before the public, whilst the latter has been, until recently, but little known except to the people of Beaufort and its immediate vicinity. Every investigation of the latter, however, wins new advocates to its cause. It is a point which presents imposing and undeniable claims in every respect. There is in front of it a ship-channel with a depth of water equal to that upon the bar and not farther from it than is the deep water from Shepard's Point. The intervening space between Gallant's Point and this ship-channel consists of alternate ledges of rock, water of the depth of four feet at high tide, and a firm marsh which lies on the edge of the channel. It is believd also by those acquainted with the face of that part of the country that the route from Gallant's Point to Goldsborough is much more practicable than that from Shepard's Point to Goldsborough. The Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road is emphatically a State work. It is but an extension of the great North Carolina Central Rail Road, and the public interests should be consulted in fixing the Eastern terminus. The Governor is the chosen guardian of the State's interests, and we feel assured that his patriotism and sense of public duty will induce him to see that no mere partial survey of the route of the contemplated road be made, but that the merits of each of the two rival points be duly considered, and the route from each be surveyed in order to ascertain which point the public interests would indicate as the proper one for the terminus.

We trust that the President and Directors of the Central Rail Road Company will also look to this matter. Conceiving that Gallant's Point possesses superior claims to be the terminus of the Road to those of any other point, the citizens of Beaufort cannot look with indifference on the efforts which are daily made through ignorance or some other motive, to have this question of the terminus prejudged and the public mind forestalled in favor of Shepard's Point. Their own interests, the interests of the State at large, and every consideration of justice and fairness make it their duty to insist that the route from Gallant's Point to the terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road near Goldsborough should be surveyed and reported on.

There is another view of this subject, Mr. Editor, which might be urged with much force, and which surely ought to have great weight with those to whose judgment the decision of this question may be confided. It is this, in all State works of Internal Improvement, intended for the general benefit, great regard should be had for existing interests in the regions through which the improvements are made, and such works should be so constructed as to foster those interests and not destroy or impair them. This is a sound and salutary principle of political economy which has been wisely acted on in the construction of the North Carolina Rail Road, which has been, invariably, made to deflect from a direct or straight line to all towns of any size or importance in the region of country through which it had to pass. Beaufort is a beautiful town, of a population of fifteen hundred, situated on a peninsula. Being almost surrounded by the sea, and fanned by none but the salubrious and invigorating sea-breezes, she is proverbially one of the healthiest spots known. Much capital is concentrated there, and she owns more tonnage than any other port in the State, and can and will subscribe two or three hundred thousand dollars to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, provided it terminates at Gallant's Point. This last fact *caeteris paribus*, it seems to me, ought to determine the question in favor of Gallant's Point.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

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For the Standard.

Mr. Holden: In the last Standard you incorporate a part of a letter you had received from Johnston County in an Editorial article, which says, "A Whig of this place stated this morning that Mr. Venable said, in a conversation with him, that he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected." Mr. A. W. Venable authorizes me to say that he made no such declaration to any person whatsoever—on the contrary, that he has unequivocally declared his belief that he would be elected over Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rogers both, and so said in his speech at Johnson—that there must have been a strange perversion or misunderstanding of any remark which he may have made. It would perhaps have been more proper to have named the individual with whom the conversation was held.

O. L. BURCH.

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Col. Fremont has published an article in the National Intelligencer on the great question of the day, the Pacific Railroad. He pronounces, without hesitation, in favor of the Central or Benton route from St. Louis to San Francisco, through the pass at the head of the Del Norte. He asserts this to be not only the most practicable but the most direct route, and estimates the distance between the frontiers of Missouri and the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada, at twelve hundred miles.

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We have just seen a very popular and influential democratic gentleman of Franklin County, who left the Raleigh District yesterday; he seems very confident of the success of Mr. Lewis. He says that Mr. Venable loses ground fast, and his advocacy of Bennett's notoriously and scandalously unjust bill, becomes more distasteful every day.

*Wilmington Journal.*

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For the Standard.

### Mr. Venable's Positions.

Mr. Holden: Having witnessed the speaking at Gardner's, in this County, on Thursday last, between Messrs. Lewis and Venable, candidates for Congress, I have thought I would drop you a line for your paper, if I may be able to connect my ideas, and put them in such shape as to be understood, which I much fear, as I have never before attempted to write for any paper, and I would not now but the present crisis, in my opinion, demands the active and energetic service of every true Democrat. Three candidates in the field, two of them claiming to be Democrats, and the other a Federalist—who took good care not to appear among the "old Republicans" of the "Dark Corner," and well for Mr. Venable he did not, for although Mr. Lewis fully exposed Mr. V.'s position, it would have been more plainly illustrated if Mr. Rogers had appeared on the stand, for then Mr. V. would have been seen standing on the only remaining plank of the Whig platform, side by side with Mr. Rogers; but to the discussion.

Mr. Venable opened the discussion, and commenced in his usual eloquent manner, stating that he lived and had lived for thirty years in the house he married in, that he had always been a Democrat, was Elector for Jackson, and came to Raleigh and voted for him, afterwards for Van Buren, and he had traced his Democracy to Gen. Jackson, and said he thought that blood was good enough, but that his opponent and some newspapers and newspaper scribblers had called him a Whig because he voted for Bennett's Land Bill. If he was a sinner in that he was an unrepenting sinner, for he would do it again, and he intended to agitate that question until North Carolina gets her share of the public domain; he was with Jackson, was with the Baltimore Platform and the North Carolina Democratic Platform, with Cass, Douglas and other distiguished Democrats. He undertook to prove all this by showing that Jackson vetoed the bill for the distribution of proceeds and not for dividing the lands, that Cass, Douglas and others had voted for alternate sections of land to the new States, and that the platforms opposed distribution but not a division of the lands. Mr. Lewis referred him to Jackson's Message. He said Gen. Jackson *quibbled* in that message—he did not meet the question! This remark produced considerable excitement in the crowd, and several persons rebuked the speaker for what all considered a slander upon the old Hero and Statesman. Mr. Venable seemed to be aware he had let his anger get the better of his judgment, and that he had committed a fatal blunder, and then went on to describe the wealth the old North State was justly entitled to from the Government if demagogues would allow the people to claim it. Railroads, plank roads schools and colleges would spring up at every man's door, the hills and the valleys would be covered with flowers, and everything now barren would smile and rejoice at our prosperity. This was a beautiful flight—I fully expected to hear "$2 a day and Roast Beef." By way of capping the climax, a man of fine fancy *may* dream of these things, but men of sense cannot expect to realize them.

He then touched very lightly on the Cuban question, denied he was opposed to our government getting it under any circumstances, denounced filibustering, and I think is trying to change in his opposition to Cuba—he finds it don't take.

I expected to hear him denounce you, Mr. Editor, as I hear he did in Johnston County with his bitter speech, but although his will was good he had been warned by his *few* friends not to attempt it—it would have been a losing business, for your character and services are fully appreciated in all the strong holds of Democracy, and especially so in the "Dark Corner."

He simply said he would not allow an Editor who, in 1840, had lived in Whig log cabins among coonskins, hard cider, and dirty gourds to make political opinions for him. He then closed.

And Mr. Lewis replied in a speech which would have done credit to any Statesman much less one of his age and experience. He was modest and unassuming in his manner, but firm and positive in the positions he occupied, and manfully maintained them with arguments and proofs incontrovertible. He first showed how he came in the field as a candidate—Mr. V.'s opposition to organization and his ridicule of Conventions. He next proceeded to show off Bennet's Land Bill, Mr. V.'s favorite scheme for pouring so much wealth into the lap of North Carolina—he showed to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind that the bill was wrong in principle, at variance with Democratic principles, and that it was an outrageous fraud upon the old States; and that if we accepted the provisions of that bill, we sacrificed our honor and our independence; that some reliable calculations had been made which showed that for every $1 we got by division and sale of the public land, we would pay in the way of tariff taxes $7. He showed how land monopolies could be obtained by European Lords by throwing 60 millions of acres into the market, and how these lands could be tenanted with the paupers and thieves of Europe, and controll our elections and institutions, and particularly the institution of slavery. Mr. Lewis' speech produced a fine effect for the Democracy. The Gardner precinct will give him a rousing majority.

X.

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For the Standard.

### The Disorganizer.

Mr. Holden: I am truly glad to see you come out and take a decided stand. Mr. Venable's course (as well as Leak's and others,) can hardly be accounted for on any principles of fair dealing with the Democratic party; and I have been surprised to hear Mr. Venable abusing what he calls cliques, and your paper. But he is much mistaken when he speaks of an attempt to put him down, for I tell you that he is already down, and being so, wants, it appears, to drag down the Democratic party with him. Persons like Mr. Venable, who are possessed of such high notions of their own consequence frequently fall into his mistake—that of supposing or pretending to suppose that every body is trying to put them down. How was it, and how is it now? Why, as soon as the new Congressional Districts were laid out, Mr. Venable, thinking his influence was uncommonly powerful, declared he would be a candidate whether or not, Convention or no Convention; and then *Benj. Cook*, at Washington, who was appointed to some Clerkship there through Mr. Venable's agency, commences writing letters to this person and that one, saying it would never do to have a Convention—Venable was the man, &c., &c. And although Mr. Venable had voted with the Whigs on the land question, and spoken with them on the Cuba question, and praised Mr. Fillmore's policy and all that, he comes to this District, and seems to think, by telling jokes and bragging on himself, and making fun of broken down lawyers and bobtail Constables, as he calls them, that he is to set every body against a Convention, make fools of the Democratic party and make friends of the Whigs, and thus sweep everything before him. But it wont do; with all his palaver and honeyfuggling with the Whigs, and Ben Cook's proclamation to boot. Mr. Venable can't be *on both sides at once*. I am a plain man, Sir, but I tell you the old Democratic spirit will never cave in to any such dictation as that. A great deal has been done for Venable any how since he came to this State to live, and he was started and has been kept up by Conventions; and I do candidly think he has made a very sorry return to the Democratic party for its favors—in the first place by voting against their principles; in the next place by trying to break down its old usages; in the next place by trying to persuade the people (as he did at Johnson's, and at Gardiners', as I hear,) that "General Jackson was a quibbler"; and in the next place by constantly flying round with the Whigs telling them he agrees with them—there is no difference between them, &c., &c. This is a pretty business for a Democratic candidate to be engaged in. Why not come out like Lewis, or Rogers one, and leave no room for doubt? Send me some Lewis tickets. I don't know but one Democrat in this District that will go against Lewis, and he always votes with the Whigs; though he calls himself a Democrat. He says he is for Mr. Venable—he knows so much about turpentine—but my own opinion is, he will go for Rogers. No more at present.

HIGH JOHNSTON.

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Wheat Gone Up. The effect of the Steamers' news yesterday, caused wheat to advance several cents to the bushel higher than had been previously obtained this season. We heard of sales, made in this city yesterday, of good red at $1.18, and good white at $1.19. Not much offering. The highest sales of which we heard before yesterday were $1 15. Our country friends may rely upon it, that no market in Virginia, or any where else, will offer better prices than those obtained here. Our Petersburg buyers seem to be determined on one thing, and that is to pay the highest prices that are paid in the State.

*Petersburg Express.*

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# THE [illegible] STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1853.


### Democratic Candidates for Congress

First District,
**H. M. SHAW, of Currituck County.**
Second District,
**THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne County.**
Third District,
**WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover County.**
Fourth District,
**A. M. LEWIS, of Franklin County.**
Sixth District,
**GEORGE D. BOYD, of Rockingham County.**
Seventh District,
**BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan County.**

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### "DICTATION"—MR. VENABLE.

It is asserted, by some of the friends of Mr. Venable, that we are attempting to dictate to the party in our opposition to him. Let us see what substance there is in this charge, and who it is that is attempting to dictate.

The very day Mr. Venable reached Granville from Washington he announced himself a candidate, and spoke in contemptuous terms of Conventions and of organization. He said he neither invited nor repelled a Convention; and subsequently, he expressly refused to agree to plans proposed by Mr. Lewis to settle the difficulty and ensure the election of a Democrat. *What is that but dictation?* Would not a modest man and a good Democrat, occupying the position he did, have invited a Convention? Would he not have said, "brother Democrats, I have served you to the best of my judgment, and I trust you approve my course. The District has been changed, and we now have a large majority; but this majority will only embarrass us, unless we organize. I shall, therefore, retire for a few weeks, and await your action, and whatever it may be, I shall cheerfully abide it." Did we hear any thing like this? No, but the contrary. We heard tones of defiance and contempt—we heard the primary meetings of the party ridiculed and treated with disrespect, and that too by a man who had been brought forward and made by Conventions—we heard any thing but such expressions as should have fallen from the lips of an unselfish, reliable, orthodox Democrat; and even now, we hear him denouncing the Johnston Delegation for having dared to declare their preference for Mr. Lewis! *What is that but dictation?*

Again, Mr. Venable had voted, with the Federalists and against Messrs. Ashe and Daniel, for Bennett's land bill; and he had spoken against Cuba and the acquisition of territory, and lauded Fillmore for his conduct in relation to the brave men who had been shot down in cold blood and without trial; and having done this, he should have occupied the attitude rather of a suppliant than of a dictator. But the gentleman has been so formed by nature, or by education, as to be capable of exhibiting as much boldness in the wrong as in the right. He dictates where he should plead; he denounces when he should be silent; he permits his vanity to sway his emotions and confuse his judgment. Hence his present course.

And now we ask these gentlemen, what were we to do? We found a Whig in the field, opposed to an orthodox Democrat, and to another, claiming to be a Democrat, but who was, *according to his own statement to R. F. Morris Esq.* with the Whigs on two important questions. Is not this so? Our duty was—and we were literally forced to the performance of it—to stand by the platforms, State and national, by the sentiments of Gen. Pierce's Inaugural, and to do what we could to prevent the election of a Whig. Could we hesitate? Was it our duty to stand shivering between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Venable?—to place our finger in our mouth, and whine out a word for each?—to hold our peace when the principles of our party and its organization were assailed?—to *hope* that Mr. Rogers might not succeed, but sound no tocsin of alarm to our honest readers?—to sink self-respect with principle, and be less than a man? Never! As long as we stand here we shall do our duty, as *we* understand it, regardless of consequences. We seek to dictate to no one. We would not, if we could, unduly control the conscience or the judgment of any man. We would submit to no dictation ourselves; and we trust we would attempt nothing towards our fellow democrats which we would not have them attempt towards us. But we do claim the right to state facts—to draw inferences—to explain and illustrate, and reason—to suggest and advise, and to appeal to our friends to go with us in a contest for principle. If this be dictation, make the most of it.

No, friends, Mr. Venable is the dictator. He says to you, in substance, elect me without regard to your principles in relation to Cuba and the public lands—*do it*, and that too without reference to organization, or you shall feel me hereafter. He says to you that he intends to *agitate* for Bennett's bill; and we all know that this agitation must be against you. His Speech of January last shows that he is against Gen. Pierce on the Cuban question; and if defeated, do you believe he will not agitate on this question also? Come up, then, in your power and put down dictation once and for all. Teach this *former* member of Congress, hot from scenes of log-rolling and intrigue at Washington City, that *he* is not to dictate to independent men—that *you* are the masters, and that your will is to be his law.

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☞ We shall have the pleasure soon of laying before our readers a series of letters from Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, addressed to His Excellency Gov. Reid, on the subject of Common School instruction. These letters will doubtless prove highly interesting. We shall also resume, in our next, the publication of letters from Professor Emmons.

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☞ We shall copy in our next, from the Greensborough Patriot, the proceedings in full of the late meeting of the stockholders of the Central Road at Salisbury.

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☞ The communication of "A Democrat of the last Legislature," in relation to the vote on the Land Resolutions, has been unavoidedly crowded out. It shall appear in our next.

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### BEAR IN MIND,

That Mr. Venable does not consider the acquisition of Cuba desirable under any circumstances, and that in this he is opposed to Gen. Pierce, to the New Hampshire Democracy, and to nine-tenths of the Democracy of the country.

That Mr. Venable voted for Bennett's land bill, which was unjust in itself, and in opposition to both the Baltimore and State Resolutions.

That Mr. Venable speaks contemptuously of Conventions, and utterly refuses to agree to plans proposed by Mr. Lewis to settle the existing difficulty.

That Mr. Venable told a Johnston Whig that he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected; that Mr. Venable, though he knows our columns are open to him, *does not deny this statement over his own name*, but gets Mr. Burch to do it for him.

That Mr. Venable told R. F. Morris, a Whig, that he was with the Whigs on two important questions, while Mr. Lewis was against them in every thing; and that if the Whigs were sincere they were bound to vote for him.

That Mr. Venable pronounced Gen. Jackson a "*quibbler*," at Gardner's, and refused to withdraw the expression or even to qualify it.

That every vote for Mr. Venable is a vote against Craige, and Ruffin, and Ashe, and Shaw, and Boyd—against the opinions of Gen. Jackson on the land question, and in opposition to the platforms both State and national!

That no one Democrat has a right to come forward and tell the party that it shall change its position on any question; that positions once laid down, must be adhered to, until the party in Convention assembled, shall declare to the contrary; and that Mr. Venable, in thus assuming to dictate to his party, his displayed an arrogance and vanity which ought to be rebuked.

That Mr. Venable, if elected, will in all probability cleave to his errors and repeat him. To elect him is, therefore, to arm him for larger and more lasting mischief.

Bear these things in mind, brother Democrats, and act accordingly.

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### DEMOCRATS, TO THE POLLS!

To-morrow week, brother Democrats, you will be called upon to vote for members of Congress. You have candidates in six Districts out of the eight, and these candidates are tried and true men. Much will depend upon your action on this occasion. You *can*, if you will, elect Shaw, and Ruffin, and Ashe, and Lewis, and Boyd, and Craige; but in order to do this, you will have to work—to bring out the voters—to reason with them—to stand at the polls during the day and see that your principles and your candidates have fair play. Bear in mind that the result of this contest will have its effect for good or for evil in the contest of 1854. If we "sow to the wind" we shall "reap the whirlwind." If we prefer disorganizers to regular nominees, or if we sustain men who differ with us in principle to the neglect of those who coincide with us, how can we calculate on continued triumph in this State? We have won our present position by devotion to principle and by organization, and we will most surely lose it if we depart from either.

We appeal to you, then, in view of these important considerations, to prepare for the work, and to enter it as in past time, determined to forget men and their pretensions and to cleave to principle.

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### A. M. LEWIS, ESQ.

Mr. Lewis, it is true, is a younger man than Mr. Venable; but is it a crime in a young man to seek to serve his country? Is it not better to take a young man, who has always been true to his cause, and who is true now, than it is to take an old one who has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting"?

Mr. Lewis is a gentleman of decided ability, as his speeches before the people prove. He is, to say the least, the equal of Mr. Venable in debate; and if so now, he will much surpass him by the time he attains his age. In addition to this *he is reliable as a Democrat*, and *can be depended on*. If elected, you will know in advance how he will vote on important questions, and these votes, we feel confident, will be in accordance with Democratic principles. He has always stood by party organization, preferring party success to his own advancement. This is evidenced by his course last summer in Franklin, when, after having been nominated for the Assembly, he voluntarily withdrew in order to ensure the triumph of the Democratic ticket.

Away, then, with the unjust cry that he is a young man, and ought not to be supported. He is old enough and able enough to represent the people in the Congress of the United States, and we believe he is destined to enjoy that honor.

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☞ It will be seen from a Card in our paper to-day, that Mr. Burch denies for Venable the statement in our last, on the authority of a Johnston letter, that Mr. Venable had said that "he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected." We made the statement on the authority of a gentleman whose word no one will dispute; and since our last we have seen another letter from a gentleman of high character in Johnston, in which the statement is repeated and declared to be true.

But the *facts*, of themselves, are sufficient to indicate Mr. Venable's feelings. He must know, by this time, that he cannot be elected, and that his remaining in the field is calculated to strengthen and advance the prospects of Mr. Rogers.

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☞ Mr. Latham, we learn, is not a candidate for Congress in opposition to Col. Ruffin. We are gratified to know that Mr. L. thinks too much of his good name as a Democrat to permit it to be used by disorganizers.

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☞ Bear in mind, on the day of the election, that the contest is between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Rogers; that Mr. Venable *cannot be elected*, and that every vote for him is, therefore, a vote thrown away.

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### [illegible] WORD!

We understand from persons present at the dis[illegible] last week, that Mr. Abram W. [illegible] Andrew Jackson *quibbled* on the [illegible] public ladies. We know it is [illegible] to attempt to [illegible] with any one whose desperation [illegible] to such heedless and gratuitous assertions as this; but we feel compelled to say that no circumstances of political excitement or desperation can furnish any excuse for such a reflection upon the memory of that great and illustrious statesman. And by whom is this old anti-Jackson prejudice now resorted to? It is by one to whom the democrats of another District gave their support before he betrayed their confidence and voted against their cherished principles. By whom is Gen. Jackson thus denounced as having quibbled? By one who, as to the question referred to, voted with and now stands side by side with the enemies of the old hero of the Hermitage. By whom, again, is the honored name of Jackson thus attempted to be associated with *quibbling?* In plain English, by Mr. Abram W. Venable, who—a candidate in a district of two thousand democratic majority—is yet driven to seek Whig sympathy and Whig support; and who in opposition to the masses of his own party is ready and willing to disorganize, to break down and to destroy that party, to secure his own election, and if not that, the election of an open and avowed Whig in the person of Mr. Rogers. Ah, fellow democrats, there is no need, at this day, that we should refer to the life and the uniform official acts of the patriot Jackson to show that *he never quibbled on any question*. He has now gone from all earthly scenes, and his voice will never more be heard amongst men, but his name is still dear to every true and tried Democrat in the land; and if any one man more than another in this broad Republic always walked up to political issues, as he did before the enemies of his country, with steady nerve and unflinching courage—without fear or quibbling, and despising those who did fear and quibble—that man was Andrew Jackson. Yet Mr. Venable says he quibbled! Let him take back the word. We appeal to the old Democratic ranks, who so long and faithfully, and thank God triumphantly stood by him when his administration was assailed by Whig quibblers, tariff quibblers, land quibblers, bank quibblers, if they do not well remember how devotedly true he was to the Democratic party and they to him. Did he ever reconnoitre the Whig camp for their sympathies or votes, and give them to understand that he agreed with them on their main points of policy? His lofty spirit knew no such quibbling as that! Take back the word, Mr. Venable! It is not true. The history of the country pronounces it untrue. After this canvass you will be sorry for it—*take it back*. It can do no good to yourself or others; and no support need now be expected from a re-awakening of the old bye-gone prejudices which the whigs once entertained towards Andrew Jackson.

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### DISCUSSION AT GARDNER'S.

We invite attention to the communication in our paper to-day, giving an account of the discussion at Gardner's in this County.

We learn from a friend who was present, that Mr. Lewis acquitted himself in admirable style. He most thoroughly exposed Mr. Venable's unsoundness on the land and Cuban questions; and showed that, from the first, Mr. Venable has been opposed to organization.

Mr. Venable, it appears, pronounced Gen. Jackson a "QUIBBLER"! We learn that this reflection on the fame of the glorious old Hero, produced no small excitement. Those who had been previously Venable men, dropped him at once, and no wonder. Gen. Jackson "*a quibbler*"? Why his whole life, from the hour when he bared his bosom to British bullets to the day of his death, gives indignant contradiction to the statement. General Jackson "*a quibbler*"? Mr. Venable selected the most unfavorable of all localities in Wake County, in which to make this declaration. The voters of that precinct were Jackson men from the first—they stood by him in life, and they honor and revere his memory, now that he has passed to his great reward; and they will remember this reflection on his character on the day of the election.

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Afraid of the Light! We learn from a friend that the partizans of Venable in Granville, and especially at Oxford, are taking pains to suppress the Standard!—in other words, are keeping the paper from the people, from the fear that the facts it contains in relation to Mr. Venable, will injure his prospects. Is not that a *manly* course? Come, gentlemen, *let the people have light!*

We learn, from the same source, that Mr. Lewis is gaining rapidly in Granville. We feel confident that Mr. Venable cannot get, in that County, more than half the votes claimed for him by his partizans.

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☞ One of our citizens—Mr. John R. Harrison—we regret to state, was seriously injured a few days since on board the steamer Georgia, near Baltimore. The steamer ran against a sloop, in open day, by which a portion of the [illegible]'s saloon in which Mr. Harrison was, was swept away, and his escape with his life, under the circumstances, appears to have been providential. We are glad to learn that he is much better, and will soon be able to attend to his business.

We learn that Mr. Robert Miller, who is engaged in a Tannery near this place, had his hand caught a few days since in the machine for grinding bark, by which he was seriously injured.

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☞ The Register says that Mr. Rogers, the Federal candidate for Congress in this District, "is as dead against all the horrors of Federalism" as the Editor of this paper is. Mr. Rogers may be "dead against the *horrors*" but he is for the *principles* of Federalism. If not, when did he change?

Let the Democrats of this District—in a majority, as they are, of at least two thousand—remember that the contest is between Mr. Rogers, a Federalist, and Mr. Lewis, a Democrat.

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☞ We shall be obliged to our friends if they will send the returns of the elections at the earliest moment after the polls are closed.

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☞ Cotton is selling in Fayetteville at 11 cents.

## WARREN COUNTY.

We do not wish to suppress any [illegible] this campaign, and we therefore copy the follo[illegible] request of a friend of Mr. V[illegible] from the Warrenton News of the 21st instant:

"The time has arrived when circumstances render it necessary for the Democrats of the district to make a selection from the two candidates of the party, in order to avoid the risk of a mortifying defeat, which is possible, nay, even certain, in case the Democratic vote is nearly equally divided. Of course the friends of either one of the candidates, finding their favorite could not be elected, would take the other in preference to the Whig candidate. For the information of those in other parts of the district, who may wish to effect a compromise with regard to the Democratic candidates, we deem it incumbent upon us, without giving expression of our own preference farther than we have heretofore done, to give a candid statement of what we believe to be the feeling in this county in reference to the candidates. We have taken some pains to enquire as to how the vote of the county is likely to go, and from these enquiries we judge that Mr. Venable will get two-thirds, if not more, of the Democratic votes of the county. Of the residue Mr. Lewis will get the larger share, but there are several who will not vote at all. Democrats in other portions of the district may rely upon the above statement as being very near the truth; if anything out of the way, we have not put Mr. Venable's vote as large as it will be. We regret the state of feeling in the district, but in any event, we would sacrifice something even of political preference, to secure a Democratic Representative with whom we could agree on most measures, rather than have a Whig sent from this district to Congress.

We have made the above statement for the consideration of the party in other portions of the district; let them ponder the matter well and act accordingly."

No doubt friend Moore spoke truly of the condition of things at the time he wrote; but we have reason to believe that a decided change has been going on for some days past in Warren County. Lewis, we hear, is rapidly gaining both in Warren and Granville. And how could it be otherwise in a County like Warren? She has ever been among the truest of the true to Republican principles; *and she will not desert those principles now in blind devotion to a man.* We believe, from all we have heard, and because we rely in full faith upon the sterling character of the Warren Democracy, that Mr. Lewis will lead Mr. Venable in that County, as we feel confident he will do in Johnston, Wake, Nash, and Franklin. From the "Dark Corner" in Wake, around through Johnston, Nash, and Franklin to the Warren line, he will sweep the Democratic vote by immense majorities.

## EASTERN AND WESTERN SURVEYS.

The attention of the friends of internal improvement will be arrested by the communication in our paper to-day on the subject of the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

We learn that W. B. Thompson, Esq., is to make the survey of this Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort, under the superintendence of Maj. Gwynn, State Engineer. The town of Beaufort ought not to be overlooked, and we take it for granted a survey will be made to that place as well as to Shepard's Point. So far as Gov. Reid may be connected with this work, we feel authorized to say that he will omit no efforts to have justice done to all localities.

We learn that the Western survey is to be conducted by Thomas S. Garnett, Esq.; and that both surveys will be commenced at an early day.

☞ We learn that Gen. W. H. Whitehead, of Northampton, has resigned his post as Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade of North Carolina Militia. The General has been in the City for several days past. We learn that Gen. W., who is a sterling Democrat, expects soon to receive an appointment under government in the region of the Amazon; and hence his resignation.

Copper Ore. We have seen specimens of copper ore from the mine of S. S. Jackson, Esq., on Deep River, which are said by competent judges to be quite rich. These specimens were taken at only eight feet from the surface. The vein is eight feet in width. We have also seen specimens from the mine of Thomas G. Whitaker, Esq., of this County. The indications at this mine are said to be good. So Wake is also among the copper Counties.

☞ The name of the Postoffice, McCallum's Stove, Montgomery County, has been changed to Pekin.

Miss Griswold's Restoration to Life. The interesting incident of the recovery of Miss Emily Griswold, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Griswold, after the railroad accident at Norwalk, is again related by the New York Herald as follows. The repetition of the circumstances may serve to stimulate others in similar cases that may hereafter occur:

"Dr. Warren, of Boston, gave the ordinary directions for relieving the body from water, received during a submersion of from ten to fifteen minutes; and subsequently he and several other physicians pronounced Miss Griswold dead. Her body was placed, for a considerable time, with others unmistakably dead. Mr. Linus Benedict, a stage driver residing at New Canaan, had already fulfilled the directions of the physicians in regard to her, and abandoned his efforts, because assured they must be fruitless. A half hour elapsed, and passing again through the room he said to some ladies who were in charge of of the bodies of the victims of their own sex, 'I don't care what the doctors say, I believe that girl has life in her yet,' and, placing the body in a favorable position, he knelt beside it; removed so much of the dress as was in the way, began to rub the sides rapidly with his hands; presently growing warm, threw off his coat without rising, and at the end of two hours was rewarded by unmistakable signs of life; upon which the spectators observed that he clasped his hands and wept for joy—wept like a child. Miss Griswold is now nearly recovered."

We have mentioned the presentation of a handsome watch and chain by the father to Mr. Benedict as a testimonial of his gratitude.

Wesley's Argument. I beg leave to propose a short, clear, and strong argument to prove the divine inspiration of the holy Scriptures. The Bible must be the invention either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither could nor would make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men, or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to hell to all eternity. I therefore draw this conclusion, that the Bible must have been given by divine inspiration.

John Wesley.

It is well known in Boston that the popular articles signed Fanny Fern, are written by Mrs. Farrington, formerly Mrs. Eldridge, of Boston. This lady is the daughter of Nathaniel Willis, for many years editor and publisher of the Boston Recorder.

There are ladies who look upon a ball-room as nothing better than an omnibus: that doesn't go off properly unless it's as full as it can hold.

*Punch.*

Speeches of Messrs. Davis and Guthrie at the Philadelphia Banquet. We find that we have inadvertently omitted to publish the speeches made by Gen. Davis and Mr. Guthrie at the banquet in Philadelphia, which constituted one of the most interesting incidents of the late visit of the President. These speeches will attract particular attention on account of the allusions made by the distinguished speakers to the Pacific railroad project. It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan responded with approbation to Gen. Davis' sentiments on this subject, and it will be observed that he announced the concurrence of the President in his views on this great national work. Mr. Guthrie took occasion in his remarks also to declare his readiness to co-operate in its advancement.

In response to the chairman, who proposed the health of Gen. Davis, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. DAVIS.

Hon. Jefferson Davis arose and said that he begged leave, on the part of those members of the cabinet who were present, to return their cordial thanks for the compliment paid them. They stood in the attitude of those who enjoy the advantage of reflected light; yet they did not think they were entitled to the consideration of those present because they were members of the cabinet—it was rather because they were American citizens, and brought within the circle of Pennsylvania hospitality, that compliment was bestowed on them. [Applause.] Pennsylvania hospitality was not to be limited hereafter, as it had been heretofore, by the slow progress of the old Wagon and Conestoga horse, nor by the yet more rapid march of the coach, nor by the yet more rapid march of the railroad. No! Pennsylvania was tied by lightning to every portion of the United States, and with her coal and iron she was about to establish commercial relations with the slope of the Pacific, and to look over into that unknown region of Asia which includes China and Persia. [Tremendous cheering, which prevailed for many minutes.] They knew he belonged to the strict-construction school, which never turned to the right nor the left to serve any purpose of expediency.

The President (interposing) observed that he was certain of that.

Mr. Davis resumed: Within the limits of the States they would touch nothing; and he spoke not for himself alone, but his honored chief himself. But when they looked to their recent possessions on the slope of the Pacific, there were two things which arrested attention. Upon the pages of history nothing is marked more steadily than that, running back to the remotest antiquity, mountains divided nations, that as the light or shadow fell upon the one side or the other, so would the character of men be modified and government changed. But had it not been in the progress of mind in its conflict with matter that the United States had advanced, had gained additional force, and had they not reached the period when they could triumph over this natural obstacle, when they could skip the mountains, tunnel them or pass them by any means known to civil engineering, binding men together, so that the fluctuations of life should become to them as nothing? [Great applause.] He had said that he was a strict construetionist, but he had also mocked the idea that the constitution had one construction within the limits of the United States, and another outside of them. [Applause.] He had always mocked the idea that this Government could build a road outside of the United States, and could not build one within it. [Great applause.] There was another question which involved the question of the integrity of the Pacific possessions; but there was still another—a closer question to which he knew the heart of Pennsylvania would respond—it was the question of protection, which in her strength she had always shown herself willing to throw over the weak. If the Pacific possessions should be threatened by a hostile fleet, the Government would have no navy there to interpose for their protection; and if that hostile fleet belonged to such a power as England or France, it would take all the navy of the United States to keep a road open which would cross either of the isthmuses of this continent. And while the navy of the United States was thus employed, what would be more easy than for such a maritime power as either of these to strike at those possessions and rend them from these States, even to the extent of the gold regions which lay behind the coast?

If then, as purely military question, it should become necessary to have an intercommunication, so that the Government's munitions of war and men could be thrown upon the Pacific for its defence, the application of the war-power of the Government to this case would be within the strict limits of the Constitution. (Enthusiastic applause.) But if it could be shown—and he always held his opinion open to correction from any quarter—that these means were not required, were not necessary, and by necessary he meant absolutely required, then, he would say, show the other means which would answer as a substitute, and as a strict construction Democrat he would accept the proposition. (Great applause.) Under every ingenious construction which had been placed upon the various powers of the Government, under every ramification which ingenuity had suggested to supply that deficiency of intercommunication, in vain had it been attempted to be shown him how the military power of this Government, which consisted in the sinews and strong hearts of its citizens, could be used on the slope of the Pacific, unless there was a railroad to transmit it. (Applause.) If, then, it could be done, and if that hazard existed on that ocean, he would say that the rest followed as a consequence; the smoke of Pennsylvahia coal might be seen on the desert waste, beneath the cloud-capped mountains, and Pennsylvania iron, with the stamp of her own foundries upon it, might be seen creeping in a long serpentine, track to the slopes of the Pacific." [Applause.]

It was not alone in her connexion with these great works that Pennsylvania's mineral resources were to be united She is not the great agricultural State of the Union. Her manufactories, with the concentrated power, wielding political influenoe, have attracted attention greater than that which belonged to her agricultural interest; yet her agricultural was many times more important than her mineral interest. Nay, more; she had a commercial interest, which exceeded both her mineral and manufacturing interests.

And there was something which seemed to him ought to be peculiarly proud to the heart of Pennsylvania when she looked back to the land from whence her people sprung, and saw upon her own broad bosom those crops which could feed them in the year of famine, and she might not only welcome them with open portals to a land of refuge, but of support. (Applause.)

He felt that the occasion was not one to wander into those broad themes of discussion. He had tresspafsed too much already.

General Cadwallader proposed the health of the Hon. James Guthrie, to which he responded as follows:

MR. GUTHRIE'S SPEECH.

My health is remarkably good, and I am happy to inform you that the health of the treasury is so likewise. [Applause.] I trust my health will continue, and that of the treasury too, and be able to answer all its just obligations to its own people, and to nerve the arms of freemen to answer all the obligations the country shall owe to its enemies. (Renewed applause.) We have a full, an overflowing treasury. It is said that it is harder to bear prosperity than to bear adversity. We have now to make the trial, and it will require the aid and the assistance of all good and patriotic men to the end that we be not led astray because we have too much money in our purse. It is necessary that we adhere to the constitution—to all its obligations—and that we forget not that frugality and republican simplicity which have made us what we are. If this money shall continue in our treasury after we shall have paid off the present public debt, why, for purposes of self-defence, shall we not extend a railroad to the Pacific? [Loud applause.] I hold that the right of self-defence, for the individual cannot be invaded by moral law, and I hold that the nation's right, to self-defence, extends to every means necessary to give it those blessings and advantages which its position calls for. And, fellow-citizens, if we be wise, even in our prosperity, we may do much good with this surplus, and carry on this great republic in its expansion, so that it may present a noble example to other nations and other people, I am not going to attempt an extended speech; but for the very kind manner in which my name and humble services have been alluded to, I return this company my hearty thanks, knowing that it is as an instrument in this government, and in connexion with it, I owe the compliment which I have received here this evening, and also to the good feeling of my friend, Mr. Cadwallader. (Applause.)

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

On Friday the exhibition was opened to the public, and was visited throughout the day by about 7,000 ladies and gentlemen, besides the exhibitors and those holding season tickets, and the receipts amounted to $3,639.50. Workmen are busily employed in different parts of the structure, particularly in the Machine Arcade, which is, at present, only about half finished. About one-third of the exhibition stalls have been arranged, and it is thought that the exhibition will not be complete in all its parts for about two weeks more.

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by different countries for exhibition, exclusive of the naves, is about 152,000 square feet, of which 94,102 is on the ground floor, and 59,000 is in the gallery. This space is divided as follows:

| | Ground Floor. | Gallery. |
|---|---|---|
| England, | 10,570 | 7,081 |
| Switzerland, | 1,458 | 2,970 |
| Zolleverein, | 6,196 | 6,053 |
| Holland and Belgium, | 2,916 | 729 |
| Austria, | 1,458 | 729 |
| Denmark, Sweden and Norway, | 2,916 | 1,315 |
| Russia, &c., | 729 | |
| British Guiana and West Indies, | 1,093 | |
| British Colonies, | 2,369 | 3,429 |

The total amount of space occupied by foreign countries is 98,749 square feet.

The United States contributions occupy 34,585 square feet on the ground floor, and 19,945 square feet in the gallery.

The total number of exhibitors from abroad are 2,605, of whom England sends 677; France 521; Switzerland 116; Zollverein 813; Holland and Belgium 155; Austria 100; Italy 185; Sweden and Norway 18; West Indies 3; Prince Edward's Island 18; Nova Scotia 2.

The list will be somewhat larger, from the fact that the local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list of contributors, and it does not include quite a number from British Guiana. A small number of Turkish and other contributors are also to be added, making the sum total of foreign exhibitors not far from 2,700.

In the United States department the number of exhibitors is 1,178, and applications have been received since the 1st of March, amounting to over 400, which have not been acted on for the want of space. The total number of exhibitors, both foreign and American, is 4,383.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

From the official publications of the Association we compile a description of the Crystal Palace. Reservoir square on which it is erected, lies at the northern extremity of the city, west of the Croton distributing reservoir, and between the vast erection and Sixth avenue. The Sixth avenue railroad runs directly past it; the Fourth avenue railroad runs near it; and it lies immediately in the vicinity of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues—the main thoroughfares of that part of the city.

The main features of the building are as follows: It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There are three similar entrances; one on the Sixth avenue, one on the Fortieth, and one on Forty-Second street. Each entrance is 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth avenue is approached by a flight of eight steps; over each front is a large simi-circular fan light, 41 feet wide, 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side—the nave 41 feet wide, each aisle 54 feet wide.

The central portion or nave is carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus in effect two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle 54 feet broad, and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridgeway of the nave is 71 feet. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean-to 24 feet high, which gave the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high.

Ten large, and eight winding stair cases connect the principal floor with the gallery, which opens on the three balconies that are situated over the entrance halls, and afford ample space for flower decorations, statues, vases, &c. The ten principal staircases consist of two flights of steps with two landing places to each; and eight winding staircases are placed in the octagonal towers, which lead also to small balconies on the tops of the towers and to the roof of the building.

The building contains on the ground floor 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet more, making a total area of 173,000 square feet for the purpose of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52-100; in the galleries one acre and 44-100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres.

There are on the ground floor 190 octagonal cast iron columns, 21 feet above the floor, and 8 inches in diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch. These columns receive the cast iron girders. These are 26½ feet long and 3 feet high, and serve to sustain the galleries and the wrought iron construction of the roof, as well as to brace the whole structure in every direction. The number of lower floor girdles is 252, besides 12 wrought iron girders of the same height, and 41 feet span, over a part of the nave.

The second story contains 148 columns, of the same shape as those below, and 17 feet 7 inches high. These receive another tier of girders numbering 150 for the support of the roofs of the aisles, each have being covered by 16 cast iron semi-circular arches, each composed of 7 pieces.

The dome is supported by twenty four columns, which go up above the second story to the height of 62 feet above the floor, and support a combination of wrought iron arches and girders, on which rest a cast iron bed plate, so constructed as to receive the 32 ribs of the dome. The light is communicated to the dome through the lantern, as well as from the sides, on which 32 escutcheons, in colored glass, representing the arms of the Union and its several States or the Emblems of the different nations, form a part of the decoration.

The building is supplied with gas and water in every part. The gas is designed for the use of the police, in protecting the property by night, but it is so arranged that, should it be deemed expedient to open the building in the evening there will be ample light. The water is accessible at numerous points, with convenience for drinking, also for the attachment of hose, in case of fire.

The general mode of erection by base pieces, columns, connecting pieces and girders, is the same with that of the great Hyde Park building, but the construction of the arched nave end of the dome is of course entirely peculiar, and the general effect of the building is completely different.

Vermont Democracy. The democrats of Vermont held a State Convention at Montpelier, in last month. The resolutions passed on the occasion bear an admirable contrast with the sentiments of nullifying Vermont whiggery. We copy them below:

"*Resolved*, That we cherish with unabated ardor the principles of the great republican party of the Union, which, by reducing its theories to successful and approved practice, and by establishing its leading measures as permanent and popular institutions of government, has signally enhanced the growth, grandeur and prosperity of the nation.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the doctrines set forth in the President's inaugural address, as eminently sound, judicious and democratic; and that he has thus far administered the government in accordance with those principles, and in a manner to challenge the respect of the American people, and justify the confidence of the democratic party.

*Resolved*, That opposing the narrow and timid policy, which, had it prevailed, would have limited the United States of America, to the territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the 'Providence Plantations,' the democratic party has wisely favored the enlargement of the domain of freedom, and that we are in favor of the acquisition of any territory on this continent or the islands adjacent thereto, whenever it can be done consistently with the rights of other nations, and the honor of our own."

## WAIT TILL YOU FIND A BETTER.

There are many persons who, observing how fast their neighbors make fortunes, grow discontented with their own more slender profits. Such individuals often change their business in consequence, sanguine that a new one will prove more lucrative. Generally they are disappointed. They do not understand, in truth, the new pursuit as well as the old. Moreover, they find that what looked so promising at a distance shows many a drawback on a nearer inspection. The wisest plan is to stick to the business one understands, or at least to be certain that the change will be profitable. In other words, *wait till you find a better.*

The same advice will apply to those who think by moving to some other locality they may have more success. To go to the West, or even to California, may be a excellent thing for many persons. But the emigrants must be those who are suited for new countries, or privation will bring on disease, if not premature death. The life of a farmer on a prairie, with no notes to pay, and abundance of all around, or that of a miner, digging up solid lumps of ore, without toil or anxiety, appears delightful when painted in words. But the reality is usually a very different thing. Don't be in a hurry, therefore, to leave your business here, small as it may be. At least be sure what you are doing before you make a change. In fine, keep to your present pursuit *till you find a better.*

Govern your intimacies by the same rule. Old friends are generally the best. They may trespass at times on your patience, either by pushing their claims too far, by interfering in your affairs, or by taking undue liberties, as old friends, even the best, occasionally will. But the chances are, if you make a change that you will not improve matters. The ancient ties, like venerable roots, cling closs than new ones, and may be relied on in tempests that would tear up their younger rivals. If you are wise, you will never throw off a friend, unless for the grossest misconduct. Reflect how imperfect, at best, is human nature, and *wait till you find a better.*

In social science also the rule will apply. Every new scheme is not necessarily a reform. Nor is it always possible, even where an evil is admitted, to find an immediate remedy. Visionary theorists there are, indeed, who will tell you that they have a panacea for every ill of society. But examine for yourself before you act, and examine thoroughly, not superficially. It is easier to injure than to repair, to tear down than to build up. Progress is the best of all things. But real progress is one thing, stimulated progress quite another. If, therefore, you are asked to assist in repealing any law, even one partially objectionable, consider well whether, on the whole, society will be improved. If this is doubtful, be not hasty, but leave the law alone—*wait till you find a better.*

As there are always men ready so tell you that society is out of joint, and that they only possess the secret of its cure, so there are others who insist that the faith of your fathers is absurd, if not all religion a delusion. It is the cant of the day, among certain shallow thinkers, to say that a man of sense will believe nothing he cannot understand. Yet most men, and invaribly those of the greatest intellect, believe in eternity, though no human mind can really comprehend what has neither beginning nor end. But you need no argument for clinging to your faith. You have never lost a parent, a child, or a wife, if you have not found that, in the hour of sorrow, religion is the only consolation. All other props give way, that alone sustains you. Mere philosophy can do nothing for you when death enters your dwelling. Hold fast to your religion, at least *till you find a better.*

In the thousand exigencies of life—in your relations to your family, to society, to those you do business with, in every thing you do, never abandon the old familiar way, until you have thoroughly explored the new one, and know it to be superior. We do not recommend a blind, stationary, stubborn, old-world inactivity. But neither would we have you rush into error on the opposite side. In a word, never abandon your present course in a hurry, but observe the golden rule of waiting *till you find a better.*

*Philadelphia Ledger.*

What a Country is Ours! "It is now the 3d of June," said a Massachusetts paper of that date, "and the apple trees are full of blossoms. A few such days as this will bring the corn up full." On the same day, a gentleman writing from Mississippi, said, "It is now the 3d of June, my early apples have been fit to cook for some time, and peaches are ripe and good. My corn is well filled. A few such days as this will make it fit to grind."

What a country is ours, in which two such paragraphs could be written, and both on the same day! One man's apple trees just blooming, another man's fruit already ripe. In one section the corn scarcely coming up, in another the corn almost ready for grinding. There is scarcely another nation on the globe of which this could be said; and certainly none in which such extent of territory is combined with so much civilization. Russia reaches, like the United States, from the borders of the torrid zone to high, cold latitudes. England, if her colonies are taken into computation, embraces every variety of climate. These are the only two nations that rival ours at all in this respect. But Russia is semi-barbarous, and England scattered instead of compact. The United States alone it is which unites civilization with extent of territory,

And this country of ours, moreover, is comparatively undeveloped as yet. Its twenty-five millions will be two hundred millions, and that before many generations shall have passed. The population of Massachusetts is considered dense, but the time will come when almost the entire nation will be as thickly settled. What a country will be ours then! The trade between various sections of the republic, the domestic trade as it is called, is already one of vast magnitude. But this trade is nothing to what it will be, when the inhabitants number two hundred millions, and when, instead of one railroad to the Pacific, there will be, perhaps, so many as there are now railroads between Atlantic and the West. The products of one region will then be, as it were, common to all, the facilities of intercommunication favoring their rapid exchange. Perpetual summer will reign at our tables, in an abundance of delicious fruits, side by side with perpetual winter, as seen in the crystal ice that cools our water. The apple blossoms, that bloomed one day in Minesota, will then, perhaps, grace the hair of the New Orleans belle, on the next. The fresh corn, that is plucked in Florida on Friday, may then, perhaps, be eaten in the State of Washington on Sunday. What a country, we repeat, is ours! But it is nothing, we add, to what it will be!

*Phila. Bulletin.*

The Happy Man. The Commonwealth makes the following extract from a phonographic report of a recent sermon by Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston. The original of the picture is understood to be a highly esteemed resident of Newton:

"The happiest man I have ever known is one far enough from being rich, in money, and one who will never be much nearer to it. His calling fits him, and he likes it, rejoices in its process as much as in its result. He has an active mind, well filled. He reads and he thinks. He tends his garden before sunrise, every morning—then rides sundry miles by the rail—does his ten hours work in the town—whence he returns happy and cheerful. With his own smile he catches the earliest smile of the morning, plucks the first rose of his garden, and goes to work with the little flower in his hand and a great one blossoming out of his heart. He runs over with charity, as a cloud with rain; and it is with him as with the cloud—what coming from the cloud is rain to the meadows, is a rainbow of glories to the cloud that pours it out. The happiness of the affections fills up the good man, and he runs over with friendship and love—connubial, parental, filial, friendly, too, and philanthropic besides. His life is a perpetual "trap to catch a sunbeam"—and it always "springs" and takes it in. I know no man who gets more out of life; and the secret of it is, that he does his duty to himself, to his brother, and to his God. I know rich men and learned men—men of great social position; and if there is a genius in America, I know that—but *a happier man* I have never known!"

Maxims for Young Ladies' Curl Paper. The young gentleman who won't dance till after supper, dosen't deserve to have any.

The hand that can make a Pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

Between Life and Death there is frequently but the thinness of a shoe.

Dreams are the novels we read when we're fast asleep.

Eyes are the electric telegraph of the heart, that will send a message any distance in a language only known to the two souls who correspond.

War at Last. The last arrival brings more warlike intelligence than [illegible] previously reached us. It is stated that the Russians have actually invaded Turkey.

The steamer Franklin arrived on Tuesday, the 19th, bringing dates to the 6th inst., and four days later than any before received.

It seems by her news that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, (a river that rises in Poland, and flowing through Moldavia, enters the Danube above Reni, in Turkey, forming the boundary between that country and Prussia.) In the East, affairs look decidedly warlike.

Flour has advanced in the Liverpool market during the week fully 2s. 6d. per barrel; Wheat had advanced 4d. to 6d. per bushel, and Corn 2s. per qr. Market greatly excited.

Consols are quoted at only 98¼; not long since they were 100¼.

*Still Further.*

The steamer Canada has reached Liverpool. A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 2nd instant, for the purpose of deciding whether the French and English fleets should enter the Dardanelles as a counter-movement to the occupation of the Danubian provinces by Russia.

The capture of Jassy by the Russian forces was generally believed, though denied by the Austrian Ministry.

The Paris Moniteur has received an official despatch from St. Petersburg decreeing the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the forces of Russia.

The warlike preparations of Turkey continued on an extensive scale. Fifty-four vessels were receiving armament at the arsenal. All the militia of the empire had been ordered out, and the Prince of Servia had placed 45,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan

It is stated that Austria would act in concert with France and England, in consequence of the Russian occupation of Moldavia, while the Prussian Ministry would insist upon maintaining a neutral position.

On the 26th ultimo the Czar issued a manifesto throwing the responsibility of the war on the Sultan of Turkey.

*Still Later.*

By the Northern Mail of last night, we learn that the Europa arrived at a later hour than the Franklin on Tuesday. Her Liverpool dates are to 9th of July, whereas those of the Franklin are only to the 6th. Her commercial news is not more important than that brought by the Franklin.

It was rumored that Lord Aberdeen was about retiring from the Cabinet in consequence of violent divisions on the Turkish question. It was subsequently rumored that the difficulty had been patched up.

The following was received just as the Europa was about to sail:

*Latest by Telegraph.*

London, July 9th. It is now hoped that the peace of Europe, may be maintained by a Convention of France, England, and Austria, through which the demands of Russia may be satisfied in substance, if not in form.

Cost of Railroad Transportation. We gather a number of estimates as to the cost of transportation on railways from the American Railway Times, which will be found interesting. The Times says they were prepared by one of the most experienced and intelligent managers, and Hunt's Magazine adopts them on this authority:

*Cost of Running a Passenger Train, with 40 Passengers, 100 Miles.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Locomotive power, at 20 cents per mile | $ 20 |
| One Passenger car, (60 seats,) at 2 cents per mile | 2 |
| One baggage car, at 2 cents per mile, (too high) | 2 |
| One conductor, $2 per day; one breakman, $1 | 3 |
| | $ 27 |
| Receipts on 40 passengers, at 2½ cents per mile | 100 |
| Net income | $ 73 |

The cost of a train with eighty two passengers, at 1¼ cents per mile, is estimated at $29, the cost of one additional car at $2 being added; the receipts at $102 50 take the net profit $73 50.

The cost of a train with 120 passengers is the same, with the addition of one car at $2, making $31; the receipts at 1 one cent per mile making the net profit $98.

The Times adds: "A large engine will draw on any road, not exceeding a forty feet grade, one hundred tons in addition to the cars; and as fourteen passengers with their baggage are usually estimated to be a ton, a full train of cars, with two hundred and forty passengers, amounts to only seventeen tons. The difference in fuel required to draw one or three cars is so small as not to be susceptible of calculation.

That freight also can be carried cheap on great thoroughfares, where there is plenty of it, has already been demonstrated. The Reading road carries coal one hundred miles for one dollar per ton although the cars go back empty. The Baltimore and Ohio road have also contracted to carry coal two hundred miles for two dollars per ton."

Fanny Fern. The following is one of Fanny's latest *hits*, being a dash at French Boarding Schools, and a would-be fashionable young lady:

It is to go to a model boarding school, kept up by an ex-French milliner; to be put in a room with four promiscuous young ladies, and to learn in three days more mischief than her grandmother ever dreamed of. It is to stay there at the tune of thirty dollars per week, for several quarters, and come home "finished" and specifical, with a taste of Latin, a touch of French, a smattering of Italian, German and Spanish, and a portfolio of crooked horses, distorted houses, lame sheep, and extraordinary looking abortions of cattle and fowl in general, the types of which were never found in Noah's menagerie. It is to sit in the drawing room in a flounced silk dress, with a waist half a yard in circumference, be curled, be scented and be jewelled; to receive morning calls, while mamma looks through her spectacles and tries to mend Mademoiselle's stockings.

It is to have Mr. Fitz Humbug, some fine day, get on his knees, and request Mademoiselle to make him, what she has all long been desirous to do, "the happiest of men." It is to wear a white satin dress, an orange wreath, a long fleecy veil, a diamond pin, and respond Amen! to any quantity of things, of which Mademoiselle does not understand the full import. It is to commence housekeeping where the "old folks" leave off; it is to patronize fast horses, ruinous upholsters, operas, concerts, threatres, balls, and fetes of all kinds. It is to bring a few sickly children into existence to be tortured into eternity by careless hirelings. It is to find after a few years probation, that Mr. Fitz Humbug is just what his name imports. It is to have an "execution" in the house; it is for Madame to go into hysterics, and on coming to, to find herself in the sixth story in "lodgings," with a "tight" husband, an air-tight stove, a loose wrapper and a crying baby.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Partington, and so she is dear—not that she meant so; because under that black bonnet is humility, and self-praise forms no part of her reflection. It was a simple ejaculation, that was all; our word for it. "Dear me, here they are going to have war again over the sea, and only for a Turkey, and it don't say how much it weighed either, nor whether it was tender; and Prince Knockemstiff has gone off in a miff, and the Rushin bears and Austriches are all to be let loose to devour the people, and heaven knows where the end of it will leave off. War is a dreadful thing—so destroying to temper and good clo'es, and men shoot at each other jest as if they was gutter purchase, and cheap at that." How sorrowfully the cover of the snuff-box shut, as she ceased speaking, and the spectacles looked dewy, like a tumbler in summer-heat filled with ice water, as she looked at the profile of the corporal with the sprig of sweet fern above it, and the old sword behind the door. What did Ike mean as he stole in, and deposited some red article under the cricket upon which her feet rested, and then stole out again? A hissing shout followed—crack! snap! bang! whiz! went a bunch of crackers—and Mrs. Partington, in consternation and cloth slippers, danced about the room, forgetful of distant war in her present alarm. Ah, Ike!

*Boston Post.*

The receipts of Flour have been large for past few days, and sales have been made at $5 25 for super.

The price of Cotn is lower—sales yesterday and to-day at 85 cents.

Receipts of Bacon large, and sales at 10 cents, hog round—hams 12½.

*Fay. Carolinian.*

*The Fisheries—A Change in Affairs—The Colonists Petitioning for the Removal of Restrictions Against American Fishermen.*

Boston, July 21. Schooner L. McKenzie, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, the first of the mackerel fleet arrived at Gloucester, reports that the fish have not been plentiful this season. The Captain saw a number of armed vessels belonging to the British fleet. An officer from one of the Colonial vessels boarded him, and in a very gentlemanly manner, stated that vessels having more than two guns or muskets on board were likely to be seized. He also said it was understood that American fishing vessels were not allowed to enter the Bay of Chaleur, and stated that when a vessel is seized for fishing within the limits, if the crew dispute the distance, it is to be measured.

The Captain also states that most of the people of St. John's Island, Cape Breton and Gut of Canso, who formerly petitioned for official vessels to drive off the American fishermen, are now signing petitions to have the restrictions removed, as formerly the presence of American fishermen brought considerable business to these points, whilst now they will soon be in a starving condition, and obliged to call upon the Government for pecuniary aid.

*Arrival of the Europa—The Very Latest.*

Boston, July 21. The steamer Europa arrived here this morning from Halifax. Her mails have been forwarded South by the early train.

As the Europa came into Boston harbor she ran down a boat, and a young man who was in it was drowned.

The very latest by telegraph from London to Liverpool, is to the effect that the Austrian Emperor was to leave Vienna in a few days on a visit to the King of Bavaria, stopping a short time at Munich.

Prussia. The Delegates appointed by the Zollverein Congress not having arrived, the conference had been postponed to some future period not named.

Germany. The domiciliary visits were progressing. Arrests of alleged offenders had been made.

Russia and Turkey. The latest advices are much more pacific, and the impression prevailed that there would be a pacific settlement of all difficulties.

*Railroad Bill Passed—Maine Liquor Law Defeated.*

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—The Legislature of New York has passed through the House the bill to provide against railroad accidents.

The Maine Liquor Law bill has been defeated in the House by a majority of 54 yeas to 56 nays.

The Geological Survey. In our paper to-day will be found four interesting letters, from Prof. Emmons, giving the details of the progress in the Geological Survey under his control. The information given in reference to the soil in the western part of the State, and the ingredients necessary to increase its fertility, may be made available in other sections, and therefore should be generally disseminated.

Perhaps it is proper to state in this connection, that complaints are frequently made to us of the seeming neglect of this section of the State by Prof. Emmons. We know it is not possible for him to conduct the survey in every county in the State at the same time; but having selected a competent assistant in the west, it seems but reasonable to suppose that he could find a little time to devote to Orange, Alamance, and other counties in the centre of the State which have not yet been visited—particularly as he expects to complete the survey by the close of the next year. We have reason to believe that Gov. Reid has directed his attention to the calls from this section, and we hope it will not be long before we are favored with a visit from him.

That a Geological Survey of the State will be greatly beneficial to the interests of the people we have little doubt, and we have no thought that the Legislature will consent to put a stop to its progress at the close of the year 1854. On the contrary, may we not expect a larger appropriation to be made at the next session, and other facilities to be added for making the survey more thorough and complete? We hope so.

*Hillsborough Recorder.*

An Exquisite Story by Lamartine. In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse, whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger—for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me, and heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot rise; I have no strength left." Naber touched with pity, dismounted led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty, set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse and gallopped off, calling out as he did so, "It is I, Daher. I have got the horse, and am off with it." Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned, and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear, "You have taken my horse." said the latter. "Since heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" said Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been." Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.


## MARRIED,

On Sunday morning, July 3d, in Mt. Horeb Academy, Lawrence county, Tenn., by Eld. Russel Wilson, Aaron C. Speer, formerly of Normal College, North Carolina, to Miss America H. Speer of Tennessee.

## DIED,

On the 6th inst., Margaret J. Whitley, wife of Josiah Whitley, in the 31st year of her age. The deceased was a kind and dutiful wife and affectionate mother, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last twelve years of her life, and from her general deportment in life we have reason to believe that she has realized a blessed immortality. The deceased has left a

## SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.
### ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and his friends and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

### We Study to Please.

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
## A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

*On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.*

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

### PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevcinitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

| | |
|---|---|
| Per meal, | 25 cents, |
| " day, | 75 " |
| " week, | $4 50 " |

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week. T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

### Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

| | |
|---|---|
| Terms of Tuition for the English branches, | $10 |
| French Language, | 5 |
| Latin, | 5 |
| Pencil and fine Crayon drawing, | 15 |
| Oil Painting, | 20 |
| Music on the Piano and Guitar, | 20 |

Instruction in vocal music gratis.

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

### $10 REWARD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

### Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

### CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

### Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS Irish Burnt Washington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

ALSO,

400 Barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., July 5th, 1853. 67—

MISS H. W. MIRRELL and MRS. BLOOD propose opening a School for the instruction of young Ladies and Misses at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on Monday the 11th of July.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 6th, 1853. 67—

### A. & H. HARRIS,
### GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April 19. 1853. 44—1y.

### Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

May 24, 1853. 54—

### HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 15th July.

Terms as heretofore.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

June 28, 1853. 65—w3w.

### The Book of the Day.

Now ready, the tenth thousand. "The Lofty and the Lowly; or, Good in Everything none All-Good." By MARIA J. McINTOSH, Author of "Two Lives," "Charms and Counter-Charms," "Evenings at Donaldson Manor," &c., &c. 2 vols. 12 mo.; cloth.

Life, in its varied relations at the North and the South, is the theme of this work. In its graphic delineations of character, truthfulness of representation, and stirring realities of life, it will hardly give place to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The authoress is well known to the public by her many charming works of fiction, and her life has been passed at the North and South. The nobleness of her sentiments, her elevated and candid views, her genuine feelings of humanity, and the elegance and eloquence of her pen, are brought out in these pages with their full brilliancy and effect.

### A FEW CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

"As to its literary merits, we can honestly commend it as a charming story, and for its moral influence, we think the admirers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will not find their dislike for slavery greatly lessened by its perusal, while they may be persuaded to cherish a kinder feeling towards those whose lot is cast amid the institutions of the South."—*Cincinnati Magazine.*

"It is a book of great interest, written in a candid, truthful spirit—the arrangement of the plot and incidents is skilful, and the work abounds in passages of great pathos and of thrilling interest."—*Boston Journal.*

"A good book, commendable in spirit and creditable in execution—it will make its way in public favor, and win for its accomplished author the commendation of all dispassionate readers."—*Daily Times.*

"Written in a most admirable tone, and with manifest sincerity."—*Troy Whig.*

"Miss McIntosh will certainly find a host of very earnest admirers of the "Lofty and the Lowly."—*Tribune.*

"Her sketch of character and incidents show that she is perfectly familiar with the ground upon which she treads."—*Journal.*

"We assure our readers they will arise from the perusal of these pages impressed with the important lesson they contain."—*Gazette.*

"The characters are depicted with force and eloquence."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The most eager novel reader will find himself satisfied with the novelty of incidents with which this book is filled."—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Written with a great refinement of feeling."—*Reading Gazette.*

"The book throughout exhibits great dramatic power, fine knowledge of character, and unusual command of language."—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

"It places Miss McIntosh in the front rank of American Novelists."—*Utica Gazette.*

"We cordially recommend this noble romance."—*Ontario Repository.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 4th, 1853. 67—

### HENRY D. TURNER,
### Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer,
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLISHER of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Term Reports, | Law & Equity, | in | 1 | Vol. |
| Conference, | do | do | 1 | do |
| Haywood's ditto, | do | do | 2 | do |
| Battle's Haywood, | do | do | 1 | do |
| Taylor's Law Repository, | do | do | 1 | do |
| Murphy's Reports, | do | do | 3 | do |
| Hawks' Reports, | do | do | 4 | do |
| Devereux's Law, | | | 4 | do |
| Devereux's Equity, | | | 2 | do |
| Dev. & Battle's Law, | | | 3 | do |
| Dev. & Battle's Equity, | | | 2 | do |
| Iredell's Law, | | | 13 | do |
| Iredell's Equity | | | 7 | do |
| Iredell's Digest of the Reports from the commencement up to the year 1845, | | | 4 | do |

N. C. Form Book. Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention, or Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1853.

Martin's History of North Carolina; Jones History of North Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North Carolina by Jones. Farmer's Own Book, or Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, July 2, 1853. 66—

### HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE first session of this School will open on the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience in teaching, that he will be able to impart good moral and mental instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union.

In governing his school the subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline, and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running to Evans' Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excellent board, lights, washing, and bedding included, can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones', Esq., and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. Tuition is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans' Mills, June 30th, 1853. 980—w4w.

### JOHNSTON ACADEMY,
### JOHN W. STUART, Principal.

WE, having employed Mr. JOHN W. STUART, ho was educated at Randolph Macon College, Va., and comes recommended for having attained to the highest grade of scholarship and sustained an unexceptionable good moral character, while at that Institution, announce to the former patrons, and the public generally, that the next session will commence on the 27th of June. The Academy is situated in the west end of the county, near the Wake line, in as healthy and agreeable a community as any to be found, and affords, we think, facilities for as thorough instruction as any School of the kind in the State.

The expenses, per session of 22 weeks, are as follows:

For spelling, reading, and writing, $8.

For Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the higher branches $10.

For Classics $14.

Board can be had in families convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For the competency and good moral character of Mr. Stuart, refer to the Faculty of R. M. College.

DR. J. T. LEACH, Chairman.

TRUSTEES. Rev. T. Gerrard, W. D. Turner, Capt. Simon Smith, A. J. Leach, John McClane, W. R. Moore.

July 1, 1853 66—2t.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Mills on House's Creek, in Wake County, formerly the property of Richard Smith, dec., five miles north-west of Raleigh. The machinery for manufacturing flour and grinding corn is of the best kind—the stream of water is unfailing, and the custom of the Mill is large. Also, a Saw-Mill, the machinery of which, together with that of the other Mill, is as good as new. These Mills are situated within two miles of the Central Railroad, and ready access can thus be had to the markets of Raleigh, Wilmington, Norfolk and Petersburg. Four acres of ground attached will be sold with the Mills, but the minerals in the land will be reserved; and the machinery on the premises for grinding black lead will also be reserved.

This valuable property is offered at private sale, but if not sold before the 15th of July, 1853, it will be exposed on that day at public sale.

The premises will be shown to persons wishing to examine them, by Mr. S. S. Barbee.

PENELOPE SMITH.

Raleigh, July 1, 1853. 65—3w.

### WILLIAM S. MASON,
### ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
### Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

### NOTICE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

At Sterling Spikes', on Satuday, 9th July, 1853.
At Robert Adams', on Monday, 11th July.
At Cedar Level, on Tuesday, 12th July,
At Grady's, on Wednesday, 13th July.
At Oakley's, on Thursday, 14th July.
At Laws' Store, on Friday, 15th July.
At G. W. Thompson's, on Saturday, 16th July.
At Pranklin's on Monday, 18th July.
At Green Level, on Tuesday, 19th July.
At Dupree's, on Wednesday, 20th July.
At Gardner's on Thursday, 21st July.
At Banks', on Friday, 22d July.
At Busbee's, on Saturday, 23d July.
At Dunnsville, on Monday, 25th July.
At Forestville, on Tuesday, 26th July.
At Rolesville, on Wednesday, 27th July.
At Horton's on Thursday, 28th July.
At Hood's, on Friday, 29th July.
At Wakefield, on Saturday, 30th July.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above mentioned, for persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.

July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

### SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
### TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH
AND VICINITY.

PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*

WE are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express"

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay St.. N. Y.
do do Bollinbrook st. Peters'g.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

*** On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

### NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our interest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchadize, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, cheap place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

### MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest young mules ever raised in Kentucky, at Eqypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.

The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the mammoth and warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that it is the finest lot or mules that has ever been drove to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret anything except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.

R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.,
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do. and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.
H. T. WILSON.

June 24, 1853. 64—2t.

### Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones.* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an Elegant HOUSE and LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small FARM adjoining of 137½ acres. It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the beauty of the situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. L. M. JIGGITTS.

June 24, 1853. 978—w4w.

☞ Register and Biblical Recorder insert one month.

### DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER to be published by the 10th or 15th of July, in Portsmouth, Va., L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily for Town and Daily mails | $5 |
| Tri-Weekly for the Country | $3 |

Address the Proprietor.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21st, 1853. 64—

### LOST OR MISPLACED.

THE subscribers, on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance County, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No. 1509 payable at Danville- one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

### NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of

**MUIR & BRYAN,**

For the purpose of conducting a

**Wholesale Hardware Business,**

*In the City of Petersburg.*

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.

Petersburg, July 1st 1853, 66—1m.

$20 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, a negro woman, MALINDAY, who runaway from the plantation of Peterson Ivey, in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Holly Springs, N. C.

P. B. BURT, Adm.,
of P. IVEY.

June 28, 1853. 65—4w.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S

## STEAMSHIP EXPRESS
PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

*REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.*

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y, and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| V. D. Groner, | Norfolk, Virginia. |
| J. W. Womack, | Farmville, Va. |
| Wm. Bailey, | Fredericksburg, Va. |
| Wm. L. Maule, | Richmond, Va. |
| W. Bagby, | Lynchburg, Va. |
| Mr. Minor, | Charlottesville, Va. |
| John Campbell, | Weldon, N. C. |
| John Nutt, | Wilmington, N. C. |
| H. D. Turner, | Raleigh, N. C. |
| James L. Reid, | Henderson, N. C. |
| Turnbull & Stallings, | Warrenton, N. C. |
| S. H. Hamlet, | Goldsboro', N. C. |
| Stark & Pierce, | Fayetteville, N. C. |
| J. H. Whitfield, | Franklinton, N. C. |
| James L. Duke, | Ridgeway, N. C. |
| C. Allen, | Littleton, N. C. |

☞ NOTICE. Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

### IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.
### Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY."

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip;* and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St.,
Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

### N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.
### PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

*Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Bracelette, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

**Spectacles,**

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

### MIDWAY MALE ACADEMY,
*FRANKLIN COUNTY, N, C,*

THE next session of this School will open on the 2nd Monday in July ensuing, and continue five mynths. Being situated in a section of country remarkable for health, intelligence and refinement, it offers peculiar inducements as a resort for those desiring the acquisition af mental culture without the hazard of health or morals. The courses of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical School. Good board may be obtained in highly respectable families—Col. Jourdan F. and Jones, J. J. Jones, $7,00 per month.

*Terms of Tuition, per Session:*

| | |
|---|---|
| For the English course, | $10,00 |
| For the Classical, | 15,00 |

While it is desirable, and thought highly importan that pupils should enter at the opening of the session they may nevertheless enter at any time and pay from the time of entrance; but when entered, they will be charged for the remainder of the session, except by special agreement to the contrary.

ISAAC H. BRIDGES,
*Principal.*

June 15, 1852. 776—5w.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
### BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

**JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,**

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

### CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
### Smithfield, N. C.,
### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

## GREENSBOROUGH
## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

### CLASSICAL AND
### MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
*BY L. WADDELL, A. M.*

THE second Session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, | $25,00 |
| French extra, | 10,00 |

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

James M. Towles, Esq. Raleigh,
Wilson Whitaker, Esq. Wake County,
Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. Raleigh,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Virginia,
Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Female Inst. Staunton,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. Baxter. Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U S Court, Lexington,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Interior, aunton,
Dr. F. T. Striblin, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward co. Va.
Rev. J. Smyth, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 24—1y.

### "Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Appl to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

TO MERCHANTS.—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market,

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture,* the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

TO the Public.—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

### NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do., Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

### JAMES J. IREDELL,
### Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 15, 1853. 69—tf.

## WORKS
WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C.
PROPRIETOR,
Steam Engine and Machinist.

THE above establishment having proved successful operations about one year and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 33 seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

### PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heret